

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.
All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.,
TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1865.

One cannot doubt the heavy stress under which the Yankee nation is moving at this moment, when he sees the astounding fabrications with which the populace of that benighted region are, from day to day, deluded, and, by means of which, the war fever is kept up. We find in the Richmond Dispatch, of the 31st, extracted from the New York Tribune, the following, which assumes to be a part of "authentic secret information from Richmond," with which the veritable Herod Greely has been furnished, and which is laid before cheated Yankees as solemn truth. This authentic information comes from a correspondent for the Tribune from Washington, who says: "Information has been placed in my hands, showing several points of great importance in regard to the rebellion," and then this accurately informed, otherwise called "reliable gentleman," proceeds in the following strain, to figure out the "military strength of the Confederacy."

"On the 4th of February, 1865, the entire available force of the Confederacy was 152,000 men. They were distributed as follows: Lee's army, 64,000; Bragg, including Hoke's division, 9,000; Beauregard and Hardee, 22,000; Dick Taylor, D. H. Hill, Howell Cobb, 7,000; West of Mississippi, 50,000.

Total, 152,000. The 22,000 under Beauregard and Hardee includes the late army of Hood and all the forces which evacuated Savannah and Charleston. The 9,000 of Bragg includes all the garrison of Wilmington. These 31,000 men constitute the bulk of the army now under Johnston in North Carolina, with such additions as have lately been made. The 7,000 under Taylor, Hill and Cobb, are, or were, scattered through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, part of them constituting the present garrison of Mobile.

Of Hood's army the following is a correct numerical statement: Entered Tennessee, 47,000; Came out, 17,500.

Net loss of the campaign, 29,500. In East Tennessee and West Virginia there were, in February, but four thousand five hundred men altogether, and the greater part of them were transferred on March 1st, and thenceforth, to Lynchburg.

Having satisfactorily shown up the weakness of our armies, he proceeds to give a picture of a Senatorial scene in a Committee room in Richmond, wherein Gen'l Lee is made to figure as a witness:

SEN. LEE'S TESTIMONY. A committee of the rebel Senate was engaged early in the present year, in an inquiry into the condition of the Confederacy.

Among the witnesses summoned before them was Gen'l Lee, and the following are extracts from his testimony on the 24th of January, 1865:

Question by Senator Hunter.—What is your opinion as to evacuating Richmond and withdrawing the army to North Carolina?

Answer.—In my opinion, it would be a bad movement. The Virginia troops would not go to North Carolina; they would go home.

Question.—Do you think we have troops enough for the next campaign?

Answer.—I do not. We cannot last till midsummer.

Question.—What do you think of the policy of evacuating two hundred thousand negroes?

Answer.—If we were to carry on the war, that is the least of evils; but in such an event the negroes must have their liberty.

Question.—Do you think we would succeed by putting the negroes in the field?

Answer.—That would depend on circumstances. We could at least carry on the war for another year.

Question by Senator Hill.—What is the sentiment of the army in relation to peace?

Answer.—It is almost unanimous for peace. The men will fight longer if necessary, but they believe we cannot continue the war through another campaign.

Question by Senator Graham.—What is your individual opinion on the subject of peace?

Answer.—I think the best policy is to make peace on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and the country ought to be saved further sacrifices.

Question by Senator Walker.—If peace be not made before spring, will you consent to take command of all the armies of the Confederacy, with unlimited powers?

Answer.—I will take any position to which my country assigns me, and do the best I can; but I do not think I can save the cause now. No human power can save it. Had I been assigned such a place one year ago, I think I could have made our condition better than it is now.

Question by Senator Orr.—You think, then, General, the best solution of our difficulties is to make peace on the Stephens plan?

Answer.—Yes, that is the best policy now. I think the army and the people ought to be saved if all else is lost.

There is so much of stark-naked lying in this representation, that there is not an apprehension that it will deceive any intelligent mind in the Confederacy, and with all our knowledge of the Yankee gullibility, it is almost a matter of wonder that the bald stupidity of this exhibition does not shock even their moral sense. Gen'l Lee is made to cast a slur upon his troops by the declaration, that the "Virginia troops would not go to North Carolina, and that we cannot last till midsummer; that the best policy is to make peace on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens; that he does not think he can save the cause now," with other of the same stuff. In reply to the several points made above, by this correspondent: 1st. In relation to our military strength. Gen'l Johnston was routing the enemy at Bentonville, Gen'l Bragg was capturing whole brigades at Kinston, and Gen'l Hardee maddeningly repulsing his assaults at Averasboro', and Lee storming and taking his lines and fortifications at Petersburg, just about the

ry time this villain was discoursing on Confederate exhaustion. And as for all this rhodomontade, attributed to Gen'l Lee. Why, our great chieftain was addressing circulars to his troops, assuring them of his confidence and hope, and in that assurance, he expressly declares his belief that the military strength of the country is sufficient to achieve independence, unless the people themselves abandon the cause. But the most amusing part of his veracious correspondence, heralded by the New York Tribune as accurate information, is the following classification of certain "Congressmen," as "Unionists at the South."

UNIONISTS AT THE SOUTH. The following is a list of Senators, Representatives, and other public men throughout the South, who are in favor of reconstruction on the basis of the Union and the Constitution:

VIRGINIA. A. T. Caperton, Senator. Wm J. Goggin, M. C. Wm C. Rives, M. C. T. S. Gholson, M. C. E. M. Mullen, M. C. John B. Baldwin, M. C. Ex Gov. H. A. Wise, M. C. Samuel Miller, M. C. John M. Botts, M. C.

NORTH CAROLINA. W. A. Graham, Senator. W. W. Holden, M. C. Robt E. Badger, M. C. W. B. Deth, Senator. James W. Leach, M. C. T. S. Gholson, M. C. Jas Turner, M. C. T. C. Fuller, M. C. J. G. Ramsey, M. C. John A. Gilmer, M. C. Governor Vance.

SOUTH CAROLINA. James L. Orr, Senator. W. W. Boyce, M. C. GEORGIA. H. V. Johnson, Senator. Warren Aiken, M. C. B. B. Hill, Senator. Governor Brown. M. H. Blanford, M. C. J. S. Whitaker. Clifford Anderson, M. C. Joshua Hill. J. T. Shoemaker, M. C. Judge A. L. Wright. James M. Smith, M. C. V. A. Gaskill. Geo N. Lester, M. C. H. E. Waight. H. P. Bell, M. C. Lewis Tunlin.

ALABAMA. R. W. Walker, Senator. Representative Parsons. Robt Jamison, Sen. David Clanton, M. C. Governor Watts. Thos Fester, M. C. Jeremiah Clemons. W. R. Smith, M. C. Ex-Senator Fitzpatrick.

MISSISSIPPI. J. W. C. Watson, Sen. O. R. Smight, M. C. J. A. Orr, M. C. W. D. Holder, M. C. Ex-Gov Matthews.

It will be seen that among those classed as "in favor of reconstruction," are "W. A. Graham, Senator, "Robert E. Badger, M. C., "W. W. Holden, M. C., "W. B. Deth, Senator, "Governor Vance."

We presume M. C., in the above quotation, does not mean Member of Congress, but possibly members of the County Court, though the same initials are applied "Jas. Turner, M. C., I. W. Leach, M. C. and T. C. Fuller, M. C."

It is hardly worth while to dwell longer on the accuracy of Greely's informant. It is such stuff as this that the Yankee is fed with, from day to day, until honest truth has become a novelty so unheard of by him, that one meal of it would throw his stomach into such convulsions as all the anti-spasmodics in the Confederacy would not quiet.

It has been by such impositions, as the above, that the whole Yankee nation has been pulled by the nose for four years, and one of the most agreeable signs of the times is, that, in their avocation, they are more industrious than ever.

Another Donation to the Sick and Wounded. On Saturday last, Rev. Joseph E. Carter arrived in this city with the following articles of food, contributed by the ladies of Murfreesboro', for the sick and wounded soldiers, in the several hospitals of this place:

90 lbs. flour, 19 lbs. 2 bushels of dried fruit, 4 gals. of pickles, 2 1/2 lbs. of green tea, 6 lbs. of coffee, 21 dozen eggs, 17 lbs. sugar, 1 gal. of elder vinegar, 4 bottles of raspberry vinegar, 3 bottles of blackberry wine, 1 bottle of brandy, 3 jars of preserves, 4 bottles catsup, 2 chickens, and some rice, soap, mustard, red pepper, sage, sauerkraut, dried beef, crackers, balm and bandages.

Some of these articles have been already distributed, and the rest have been placed in the hands of ladies who have been unremitting in their attentions to the wounded and sick, to be cooked up and given to the most needy.

It is due to the ladies of Murfreesboro' to state that this contribution, liberal as it is, was gotten up on a very short notice, and that, they intend forwarding other supplies so soon as Mr. Carter shall return and report the successful issue of his trip.

It is hardly necessary, after what we show this morning of the Yankee adaptation to falsehood, to contradict Gen. Grant's statement, that he captured 2,700 prisoners, on the 25th, and the other statement of the Yankee press, that, our loss reached six thousand. But as we know the facts, we are enabled to state the loss of that day: sixty killed, 275 wounded and about three hundred prisoners, while we captured and brought off one Brig. General and 700 prisoners.

We have a number of communications on hand, which will appear as soon as we can make room for them. The reports of Gen'l Hood and Johnston have taken up most of our space in the last several issues; but these being off our hands, we shall attend to the favors of our correspondents as promptly as possible.

In this connection we will state, that, we have not received the resolutions passed at a meeting of the 67th N. C. Regiment.

Accident. Col. Daniel M. Barringer, of this city, while passing to Salisbury a few days since, in stepping from the cars at some point on the road, had the misfortune to fracture his thigh. We have not heard the extent of this lamentable accident, and hope it is not of a serious character.

Donations of the Treasury.

It is well known that the Confederate Treasury is in a condition of extreme necessity; Congress totally failed to pass any currency measure adequate to its wants, and it is thrown, by this incompetent body, on the voluntary contributions of the people to sustain and uphold it.

This necessity is so preposterous that its avowal is demanded, and direct application to the generous patriotism, of the men and women of the Confederacy, is the only mode left to the Secretary to meet the embarrassments. Already have we donations begun to be transmitted, and the citizens, male and female, who can spare any articles of specie value are invited to add to the contributions. The Depositories are authorized to receive the gifts.

We publish below, from the Richmond papers, the following acknowledgment of donations received up to this time, in order that the example may stimulate others:

A refugee, Confederate States bond for \$500; a detailed man, currency, \$40; Rev. D. W. Sprigg, C. S. bond for \$500; Mrs. S. Bradford, C. S. bond for \$1,000; Hon. W. J. Oldham, C. S. bond for \$7,500; Hon. J. P. Benjamin, do, \$11,550; G. E. Babney, do, \$1,000; W. R. de 89,000; J. and J. K. Castle, do, \$8,700; G. W. Morehead, do, \$10,000; Dr. W. B. Sinclair, C. S. N. do, \$700; B. W. Hazell, do, \$10,000; Citizen of Richmond, do, \$3,000; Dr. William Gwathney, do, \$1,500; Edmund Ruffin, Sr., do, \$1,150; G. A. Trenholm, do, \$100,000; G. A. Trenholm, currency, \$100,000; W. H. Richardson, Jr., currency, \$550; A North Carolina soldier's wife, currency, \$50; a paroled prisoner, currency, (old issue) \$100; Mrs. Judith Watkins, currency, \$200; James Ruffin, North Carolina, through Miss Patty Ruffin, a case of plate and jewelry; Six silver tablespoons, six silver teaspoons, three silver cups, two silver goblets, two silver cake knives, one silver soup ladle, one silver toddy ladle, three silver fruit ladles, four silver gravy ladles, two silver fruit spoons, one silver sugar spoon, four silver salt spoons, two silver salt cellars, one silver mustard spoon, four sets silver pickle knives and forks, one pair silver asparagus tongs, four silver butter knives, one silver fish knife, two card cases, one silver portmanteau, one silver napkin ring, one gold watch and chain, one pearl brooch and earrings, one diamond ring, one gold ring, one lava pin, one gold thimble, one gold pencil, one gold comb, Capt. C. T. Allen, a set of surveying instruments; a refugee lady one silver sugar bowl and cream pot; from a few ladies of South Farnham Parish, Essex Co., Va., Rev. H. W. L. Temple, parish, one gold bracelet, three gold rings, three breastpins, three gold pencils, four gold earrings, two gold cuff pins, nine silver coins, one copper coin, one silver medal, two silver tea spoons, two silver scissors' heads; J. M. Dupuy, a gold fob chain and seal.

We publish below, an extract from a letter received in this city from a gentleman in Fayetteville, whose character would ensure credit to whatever he says. If Mr. Colton, whose statements made in public here are thoroughly contradicted by these extracts, desires to know who wrote the letter, we will be happy to inform him.

We confess ourselves unable to find a reason, why Mr. Colton should become the apologist of such atrocious violators of the rules of war: "For one hour and a half our house was swarming with them, one after another at first, then in squads, but thanks to God, we fared well compared with others. What I lost was nothing compared with what they lost. They took a barrel of flour a piece of meat—though one fellow got most of it. His maw was as big as the Ocean. They also took some apple brandy which had, and two gallons of wine, some little meat that was in the closet, a pair of do-skin cassimere pants, (the rascal stuffed them in his coffee pot as he went out) which I wore on great occasions, some broken spoons, a few knives, a turkey, and some other articles of little value. Dr. — fared badly, both at shop and at his house. They took off all his valuable surgical instruments, some of his valuable books and ransacked his house badly. I hear he says \$20,000 in gold would not reimburse him. Mrs. — was literally riddled. They left not even a lock of hair preserved as a memento of her poor son, and destroyed or stole clothes all kind. In fact, they seem to have nothing but what they had on — K's house was the most awful sight I ever saw. S. got frightened and left. On Saturday night a pack of incarnate devils went there and got drunk, and smashed everything, ground glass was to powder on the floor, broke every glass in the house, and destroyed all the beds and bedsteads. It was a perfect wreck. The infinite and ubiquitous villainous visited every nook in the island, and robbed white and black with indiscriminate rapacity. Mortal man could never conceive of such a people before experience. The heavens were black with smoke—the sun put out in his splendor by the blackness of Hell. And all this, we learned in the midst of our misery, was tender mercy. They all said we had seen nothing compared with the work in South Carolina. I have no love for war, but I long to clutch a musket and die upon the battle-field rather than see the like again; and if my voice could reach the army, I would say to every man, 'die there in honor; yea, the word must come—and in revenge—rather than come home in subjection to this people.' I envy the dead that have died free men. Some of our people who have been looking for the Yankees, have got the Yankee in full bloom, and they are sick at heart this day."

Rev. D. D. McBrady.—It will be gratifying intelligence to the friends of this gentleman, to know that he is alive, though a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. We take great pleasure in making the subjoined announcement, hoping that it may meet the eyes of his friends, and, especially, his distressed wife:

"Rev. T. B. McBrady states that he has seen a note from the Rev. D. D. McBrady to his wife, in which he says that he was being held a prisoner at Goldsboro'. The note, referred to, is in the hands of Col. Nathan Williams at Dentonsville."

Since writing the above we learn that Mr. McBrady has arrived at home.

"Mary," asked Charles, "what animal dropped from the clouds?" "The rain dear," was the whispered reply.

The Petersburg Express of the 31st ult., gives the following account of the recent operations in that vicinity:

Heavy Fighting on the Right—The Enemy Reported Worsted.

The bloody work of battle has not only begun, but is progressing in earnest on the right. Grant's long contemplated and long anticipated movement to extend his left, and if possible reach the South-Side Railroad, has come to pass, and he is endeavoring to press forward with all his might.

He has forty thousand men on the field—two or three corps of infantry, a corps of cavalry, and a full complement of artillery.

On Tuesday night, the enemy advanced up the Military road to within one mile of the Boydton Plank road, threw up entrenchments on either side, and built a large fort at the Lewis House. During the same night, he also pushed forward a body of troops to within a few hundred yards of the Plank road.

On Wednesday, this column was attacked by our troops and driven back—our vanguard entering and for a time holding the fort at the Lewis House. Not receiving immediate or sufficient support, the fort was yielded. After driving the enemy thus far, with beautiful success, our troops fell back a short distance and offered battle, but the Yankees declined to accept it, and failed even to make any pursuit.

The fighting in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run on Wednesday afternoon was quite severe for a while, and the Yankees suffered heavily. One Brigadier General, whose name we could not learn, was killed, and a number of officers and men placed hors de combat.

Yesterday morning, the enemy's cavalry were ascertained to be approaching the "Five Forks," on the White Oak road, leading from the Plank road near Burgess's Mill, across to the South-Side railroad. This point is about midway between these two points. This cavalry column had passed around our works, and was confidently making for the railroad. But a lion was found in their path, in the person of Gen. Fitz Lee and his brave troopers. Heavy firing was heard near the "Five Forks" subsequently, and from the direction it took at a late hour, it is believed that battle was joined and the enemy driven.

Just beyond Burgess's Mill, and to the south-east, skirmishing commenced early in the day. Here Grant had his infantry massed, and his flanks supported by cavalry, and here the heaviest fighting occurred. The discharges of artillery and the volleys of musketry could be distinctly heard in the city—the former at times were heavy; and the latter with occasional intervals almost incessant. While we have the gratifying intelligence that all was well with us, we are yet unable to give any official account of the fighting. We held our own, and the enemy gained no advantage. Between two and four o'clock, p. m., the heaviest fighting occurred, and at sunset the firing still continued, but was changed both in direction and severity. It was evident from the direction of the firing late in the afternoon, and that of an earlier hour, that the enemy had either been driven back, or changed the point of attack—most probable the latter.

An intelligent courier, who arrived in town on but a few minutes ago, reports that the enemy attacked our lines in heavy force, and made several furious charges thereon, in all of which they were most handsomely repulsed. They were repulsed heavily in front of one of our divisions and forced our men back for some distance, but reinforcements coming up, the tide was turned, and charging upon the Yankees, they were driven in confusion and slaughter back to their original position. We give this statement in the absence of more reliable intelligence from the field.

We know positively that the enemy's loss in yesterday's fighting was severe, but are unable to form any correct estimate. We also understand from good authority, that our own loss was comparatively slight. We refrain from giving such casualties as have so far reached us, for want of confirmation.

It is stated that some five or six hundred prisoners were captured. Their condition was pitiable. They were covered with mud from head to heels.

Gen. Grant, Meade and Sheridan were on the field or in its vicinity during the day. All the prisoners, and several deserters who came over to us, assert the fact.

Both prisoners and deserters state that the enemy's intention is to strike the South-Side Railroad—probably at the Junction. These statements are so uniform as to cause some credence to be placed in them. The prisoners state their loss to be very heavy.

It is supposed that the battle will be renewed to-day, unless the enemy entrenches himself and takes the defense.

We hope to-day to hear of such particulars of yesterday's operations as will give us as well as the public an intelligent understanding of the situation.

The enemy was at Dinwiddie C. H. on Wednesday afternoon.

In the affair on our left night before last, the Yankees attempted one charge, exhibiting a magnificent display of the "Southern HEPATIC PHOSPHATE." They were easily repulsed. Afterwards the officers were heard to contrast and praise the men to another charge, but to no avail. The Yankees could not be forced to come up again.

THE "TERRIFIC ASSAULTS" OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AND THE "IMMENSE SLAUGHTER" CONSEQUENT THEREON.

At early dawn yesterday, hundreds and hundreds of our citizens, who had just awoke from pleasant dreams, caused by the glorious news from the front a few hours previous, might have been seen wending their way towards the lines on our left, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact number of Grant's invaders, believed to have been laid low by rashly rushing against our breastworks. But great was their disappointment when told by the gallant boys in the trenches, that the daylight of yesterday had not revealed the terrible slaughter and carnage, and the great price the Yankees alone, which men from the front had induced them to believe were there. The Yankees and, under cover of darkness, side by side, a heavy thunder storm which passed over this section about half past one a. m., yesterday, stealthily removed all their dead and wounded, and deprived Confederate eyes of a ghastly scene, upon which they had fondly hoped to gaze. But under the heavy picked firing which prevailed all night, some persons as credulous as others, could not swallow this explanation, and insisted upon some other explanation of the mysterious affair. Having been the medium to some extent, through which the feelings of the people had been elevated to an unusual attitude, we made diligent enquiries for particulars, and having received some half dozen conflicting statements as to the cause of so lavish an expenditure of lead, gunpowder and cast iron, we have almost come to the conclusion that perhaps none are correct, and that no one can assign the true cause.

One informant states, (and this is the most plausible version we have heard) that we were strengthening our works at a point where the opposing lines and within stone's throw of one another, which the Yankees hearing, or imagining they heard, opened upon us with artillery and small arms. Our forces having received information that the enemy had been massing forces in this front during the day, were on the qui vive, and quick as a flash, there was a rattle of musketry and a roar of cannon, which reminded veterans of Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Cold Harbor.

Strange to say, as it was ascertained from a deserter who came over yesterday, the Yankees immediately conceived the idea that the rebels were about to make a desperate night assault on their lines, and thus, each belligerent, laboring under the delusion that he was being charged, blazed away for two mortal hours with musket, rifle, field piece, howitzer, mortar and bombardment, as though there would never be another opportunity offered to indulge in so noisy and sanguinary an affair. Finally human nature became exhausted, and the belligerents retired to their bomb proofs, each dreaming on the happy conceit that he should awake in a few hours to view more dead men in front of his breastworks than ever before encountered the ground. But they were doomed to a disappointment which finds its only consolation in the fact that it was mutual.

Grant was thoroughly aroused to the importance of the occasion, and before the firing had progressed a half hour, his ears could be distinctly heard coming from the direction of Hatcher's Run, with reinforcements for his Artillery and Cavalry. Four successive trains arrived in the course of a half hour, showing that the redoubtable Buckeye is abundantly supplied with rolling stock, and possesses every facility for the rapid transportation of troops.

As the somewhat singular contretemps became generally known yesterday, there was a very manifest blank visible on every countenance, and civilians readily conceded without argument or dispute, that they had been most incontinent. They had derived some gratification from the magnificent pyrotechnical display, but this pleasure was greatly marred by the serious apprehensions for the result, which would rise unbidden to the mind, and cause the heart to palpitate with a rapidity and audaciousness which has been not unwisely described by the little adverb known as "pit-a-pat."

Gratifying News from the South—Troops Pouring in.

The Macon (Ga.) Confederacy says: We are rejoiced to learn that the cars from this city are crowded every day with soldiers returning to their commands, in response to the appeal from Gen. Johnston and the amnesty order of Gen. Lee.

We would take this occasion earnestly to appeal to all who are yet absent without leave, and remind them that Gen. Lee's order runs only two weeks longer. Let them come forward to the nearest post commander or enrolling officer, and report themselves before the 30th of this month. This amnesty extends to every absentee from every army in the South.

GENERAL EDWARD JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

It is generally supposed that when Major Gen'l Edward Johnson was captured in front of Nashville on the 16th of December last, that his division, or a great part of it, was taken with him. This is not so. His division is intact, save from the losses it sustained in the battle of November 30th, at Franklin, and December 15th and 16th at Nashville, when he lost heavily in killed and wounded. His division recrossed the Tennessee river an organized body, and reported as many muskets as any division in the army.

List of Messages remaining in the Telegraph office uncalled for.

J. T. Ousby, J. J. Lucas, Capt. G. C. Haywood, Col. T. H. Johnson 3d S. C. Cavalry, Dr. E. H. Drewery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

10,000 SEWING NEEDLES.

All sizes. Also, black and white Spool Cotton. For sale by A. R. RAYEN, Raleigh, N. C.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining uncalled for in the Post-office at Raleigh on the 1st of April 1865. Persons calling for letters will please state that they are addressed.

Amfield W. N., Acck Mrs Sarah, Averett John A., Aylette R. K., Agnew Jno F., Babcock Dr S E., Braswell Mrs M. 2, Barham Mrs Ann, Baker Hon J M., Bailey Miss M E., Bradley Jas., Boykin A B., Brown Scott, Bell Mrs J for servant Catherine, Byrd Henry 2, Brown Maj T J, Brown Maj T J, Bouner Lt J M., Bassford Mrs S L, Burras Mrs L, Bishop R, Boling T, Beam J O, Baker Maj T H, Brinkley Mrs L, Brown Mrs Wm J, Baley S, Barnes David J, Cooper Theo, Campbell Mrs C, Chambliss Maj A R, Crocker W J, Carpenter Nancy, Chavers Dock, Crowder Miss J A, Crutcher J A, Connally Gen J R, Currie B P, Coman J A L, Crowder Miss Julia, Cockran B G, Cohn Adolph, Cain A H, Carter B, Chavers Jefferson, Chavers Mrs L, Cooper Mrs N, Cubis E J, Carrington C S, "D" Miss Fannie, Dirlham Jas, Dawkins Alfred, Dean Jesse, Days Mrs A, Drake Jos E, Duize Capt Lucien, Dick Julian M, Ellington Chas E, Ennis Miss M E, Ellington Jno M, Eagle Thos J, Frank J L, Fort Rufus L, Freeland G E, Fulton & Price, Fife W W, Fairley Lt J S, Goldston T J, Glenn Mrs B A, Griss m L T, Gates Samuel, Godfrey, Gates Miss C E, Girardeau Corp G M, Gully W H, Glenn Anderson, Herriott & Black, Herriott B M. 2, Hardee Washington, Hardee Mary J, Hawks J, Hill Maj Wm J, Hackney Mrs H, Horton Mrs Rose, Hunt J H, Holmes Miss C, Hargis T L, Hill Miss N J, Hicks Mrs J L, Humphrey Col L W, Harris Mrs J A, Hemtree W, Horsley Nicholas 2, Harris Mrs M E, Hights Mrs M D, Houston R M, Minant B R, Hopson W H, Holmes Lt (E O), Jones A G, Jones Johnna, Johnson Frank, Jones Mrs B, Jones Joseph, Jefferson Miss C, Johnston N C, Jordan Mrs H C, Korneguia F, King Willis J, Lambeth A T 2, Landis Maj A L, Lewis W R, Louis Philip, Ledbetter R H 2, Levisier G D, Laurey Tyrell, Lee Miss Leslie, Lutter Cadet R B, Meilin Mrs P 2,

Medlin W R, McGee Mrs T, Miller H W, Mills Wm, Moore Wm C, Meilin Miss Loretta, Mullin Turner, Mangum D, Meilin Mrs Nancy, Morfett Jno A, Morton Jno T, Marion Stephen, Malone Edmond, Morgan Mrs Ann, McCallan Jas W, Mills James, McClellan John, Murrell Miss J, Murphy Jas, Murphy Thos, Myall Miss Fannie, Mayo J H F (C J), Nowell Josiah, Nickum Mrs C, Neill Rev Thos B, North Capt J P, Pleasant John, Pate K A, Polley Charlotte, Pickett Mrs M, Puncutt Miss Lizzie, Powell P, Parsons H S, Parker Anson, Padgett Josiah, Pemberton Lt Col T C, Pellier R W, Prentiss Asst Sur C P, Phillips S D, Roberts J M, Reeves Miss Fanny, Rogers Mrs Elizabeth, Risher Dr S, Riddick Miss L M, Rogers Mrs E, Robertson H C, Ray Miss T H, Rankin Wm G, Railroad Patrick, Rufus Sergt, Rawbans Wm J, Rudd Asa J, Richardson Capt J S, Reynolds Miss Mollie, Ramsdack Jack, Rowland Jas, Rhodes Mrs E, Rogers Mrs M, Ramsey Capt J N, Stryan Capt C W 3, Sprague Mrs S, Smith Mrs Sidney, Scott Miss D, Stow D, Smith Mrs C, Stallings Jas, Steward Griffin, Scott W J, Scanlin R T 2, Smith W Irving, Stewart Lt E, Smith Robert P, Spauld J H, Sanders Miss Jan, Spauld J H, Smith Mrs S F, Smith Thos M, Smith Mrs T A, Scott Haywood, Spelman John, Tilly W R S, Thomas Mrs F, Tysing W W, Tucker W C, Thomas Miss R, Vauchon Charley, Vaughan Mrs L, Vauchon Mrs L, Warley A F, Willis Lt H B, Williams A, Wheelers Capt H W, Whitehead Wm, Whitley R H 2, Weathers Jas, Wale Miss F A 3, Warren Mrs Martha, Wilson Miss Lizzie, Williams Miss S, Whitford J D 3, Williams Mrs E, Warren Miss S A, Wilson Mrs C J, Winbelle Miss E, Worley Mrs W, Weyer Jacob, Watkins Jno, Watson Dr W H, Williams Miss S T, Whitaker Miss E J, Whitley R D, Weaver Jas N, Young Mrs J W, Yarb to Jao W, Young Jas F, Yapp Jao or Andrew.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER'S PENCILS.

50 doz. Faber's Lead Pencils, Applied by A. R. RAYEN, Raleigh, N. C.

SERVANT WANTED.

I desire to hire, for the remainder of the year, a woman who can cook, wash and iron well. She must be without incumbrance and of good character. Apply to REV. T. B. KINGSBURY, Warranton, N. C.

AUCTION.

Will be sold, on Friday 7th inst., twenty-five public animals, Horses and Mules, suitable for farming purposes, at the Baptist Grove lot—sale to commence at 12 o'clock. H. R. HOOPER, Maj. and Chief Q. M. N. C. Conservative copy 2 times.

LOST.

Between Weldon and Kittrell's depot, a note against J. Edwards, for two hundred and fifty dollars, payable in gold, and dated April 1st, 1864. A suitable reward will be given for its delivery at this office, or to E. H. Overton, at Kittrell's depot. C. E. KIDDER, Kittrell's, N. C.

THE LAST CHANCE!

The taking of Goldsboro' has suspended the manufacture of the "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PHOSPHATE." I have prepared the last package which Mr. Deane sent beyond the lines, and probably this is the last chance for invalids.

If ordered promptly, they will be sold at the price last asked by the proprietor, viz: \$10 per box. These orders by mail must enclose a 10 ct. letter stamp for each box. A. R. RAYEN, corner Fayetteville and Martin streets, Raleigh, N. C.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 3d, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

I. General Johnston having directed that no passport shall be required from this office, to persons travelling on the trains leaving this city, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that officers and soldiers will travel on their furloughs, details and orders, while civils will be required, when within the ages of conscription, to show their exemption papers.

II. A guard will be established, in charge of a commissioned officer, on each train leaving this city.

III. All other regulations, heretofore in force, are continued in their operation; and no provision in this Circular is to be construed so as to revoke any order referring to else than the system of railroad passports.

By order Col. Com. Post: BENJ. ROBINSON, Capt. and Provost Marshal.

Conservative copy 1 week.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TEXAS, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mobile.

Mobile, April 1.—The enemy have invaded Spanish Fort on the East and erected a heavy Battery south of the Fort, from which